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Before the Federal Communications Commission Washington, D. C. 20554

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JUN 30 1994

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)	CC Docket No. 92-237
)	Phases One and Two
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REPLY COMMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION

The United States Telephone Association (USTA) respectfully submits its reply to the comments filed June 7, 1994 in the above-referenced proceeding.

In its comments, USTA stated that the Commission's goal should be to create an overall framework for numbering that assures the long term survivability and reliability of the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). The NANP must be administered so that it continues to meet the needs of all users within World Zone 1. USTA urged the Commission to involve the industry to ensure that these goals are met. USTA's reply comments will address these and other issues raised in the comments regarding the future administration of the NANP. In addition, USTA supports the comments that were filed opposing the Commission's proposal to require presubscription of 1+ interstate, intraLATA calls.

NANP ADMINISTRATION

USTA and the majority of other commenting parties support the establishment of a policy committee to develop and coordinate numbering policies and to supervise the activities of the new

No. of Copies rec'd O+(() List A B C D E NANP administrator.¹ Parties agree that the policy committee should include representation from all interested participants.² The involvement of the industry, including representatives from all of the World Zone 1 countries, is essential to resolve the important issues surrounding the future of the NANP.

USTA and others believe that the Alliance for Telecommunications Solutions (ATIS) could be the appropriate sponsor for establishing such a committee, as it appears to meet the qualifications specified in the comments. ATIS has substantial expertise in addressing numbering issues, in utilizing an industry forum process to resolve both technical and policy issues on a consensus basis and in coordinating with international entities. While a few parties opposed such a function for ATIS, those parties fail to recommend any alternative. Allegations that ATIS would favor exchange carrier

¹USTA at 6, Ameritech at 3, Southwestern Bell at 5-6, GTE at 8, Rock Hill Telephone Company, Fort Mill Telephone Company and Lancaster Telephone Company (Rock Hill) at 2, AT&T at 10-11, MCI at 6, Sprint at 1-2, AirTouch at 1, Vanguard at 8, American Personal Communications (APC) at 3, American Mobile Telecommunications Association (AMTA) at 4-5, Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) at 4, Competitive Telecommunications Association (CompTel) at 2, Personal Communications Industry Association (PCIA) at 2, McCaw at 7 and Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies (OPASTCO) at 3.

 $^{^{2}}$ USTA at 6 and MCI at 6.

³USTA at 6, Telco Planning at 4-5, Bell Atlantic at 5, Pacific Telesis at 2-3, Southwestern Bell at 5-6, U S WEST at 1, MCI at 7, Sprint at 3, OPASTCO at 3 and GTE at 4.

⁴MFS at 3, AirTouch at 4, Allnet at 7 and Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee (Ad Hoc) at 5.

interests over others are without merit. ATIS has included representatives from throughout the telecommunications industry in its membership and on its board of directors.

Because numbering policy matters eventually may come before a regulatory body for resolution, USTA believes that it may not be appropriate for regulators to be voting members of the policy committee.⁵

Several commenting parties suggest that the funding mechanism for the new numbering administration be based on the amount of numbers assigned. 6 It is premature to order a specific funding mechanism until a decision has been made regarding the administration of the NANP and until the scope of the new administrator's duties is determined. However, USTA believes that a funding mechanism based solely on the amount of numbers utilized would be unnecessarily complicated and would not be competitively neutral. A single number/code may be utilized by many different service providers, including exchange carriers, interexchange carriers, resellers, facsimile providers and advertisers. Thus, it would be difficult to determine which entity or entities should pay for using a particular number/code. In addition, any funding mechanism should be adopted on a goingforward basis in order to ensure that it will fairly and equitably assess costs to all entities that use or otherwise

⁵USTA at 6.

 $^{^6\}mathrm{Vanguard}$ at 12-14, Telaccess at 6, Nextel at 10-12 and MFS at 5-6.

benefit from the related number planning and administration.

The record currently before the Commission does not contain sufficient information to adopt a particular funding plan. After a decision is made regarding the administration of the NANP, the Commission should seek additional information from the industry on a funding mechanism that is cost-based and competitively neutral. Such a mechanism should also support the current integrated World Zone 1 structure and ensure compliance.

Finally, with regard to NANP administration, USTA opposes the utilization of binding arbitration, as it would undermine the consensus process. The continuation of the industry consensus process is essential to resolving both technical and policy issues. It should not be possible for one party to delay or prevent consensus decisions. Such a result would dilute the effectiveness of the policy committee and, ultimately, affect the viability of the NANP.

PRESUBSCRIPTION OF INTERSTATE INTRALATA TRAFFIC

USTA supports those commenting parties that oppose requiring presubscription for interstate, intraLATA traffic.⁸ There is no reason to change the existing arrangements for this traffic and, further, this issue is not properly considered in the instant

 $^{^{7}}MCI$ at 10-11.

⁸Ameritech at 9-11, Southwestern Bell at 16-18, U S WEST at 18-23, Bell Atlantic at 7-8, NYNEX at 18, BellSouth at 14-17, Rock Hill at 2-3, GVNW at 6-7 and Cathey Hutton & Associates at 2-3.

proceeding on NANP administration.9

Imposition of the Commission's proposal would pose a particular hardship for some small exchange carriers. Because of the particular geography of their serving areas, a number of small telephone companies have a significant amount of toll traffic which is intraLATA. If these companies were to lose this traffic, their ability to keep basic telephone rates low would suffer.

As explained in the comments, certain switching software utilized by some small carriers only identifies one presubscribed carrier for all interLATA and international traffic. The possibility of a separate PIC requirement would necessitate expensive and, in most cases, uneconomic switch upgrades or replacements. Even software which allows for additional carrier choices may not differentiate between state and interstate intraLATA traffic. Thus, to implement such a requirement, the Commission may have to determine how best to ensure consistency between potentially conflicting state and federal policies.

In fact, because most intraLATA toll traffic is also intrastate traffic, the states may be in the best position to address the issues, such as cost and cost recovery, balloting, PIC options, and universal service obligations, raised by the Commission's proposal. In order to ensure coordination and

⁹GVNW at 6-7.

¹⁰Id. at 6, Bell Atlantic at 12-14.

consistency between the state and federal jurisdictions, the Commission could require each state to notify the Commission when the state decides to implement a form of intraLATA presubscription. The state procedure could then be applied by the Commission for any interstate traffic within that LATA.

Exchange carriers which could not afford to install a 2-PIC system would be forced to default all interstate, intraLATA traffic and the associated revenue to an interexchange carrier, thereby depriving the small exchange carrier of the opportunity to compete for this traffic, 11 and depriving the exchange carrier of the contribution such traffic makes to its universal service obligation. The BOCs would also be prevented from competing for this traffic due to the MFJ restriction on the provision of interLATA traffic. 12 No exchange carrier should be required to offer intraLATA presubscription unless that carrier is permitted to provide interLATA service as the exchange carrier could not reasonably compete with another carrier that is allowed to provide both interLATA and intraLATA service.

In addition, such a requirement would create substantial customer confusion regarding how such calls are handled and billed, particularly if the procedures for interstate toll differ from those for intrastate toll within the same LATA.

BellSouth observes that the Commission has already considered this issue in several proceedings and has found

¹¹Cathey Hutton & Associates at 2.

¹²Ameritech at 10.

nothing in the rules which would require exchange carriers to provide 1+ presubscription for interstate, intraLATA traffic. 13

To the contrary, the Commission found that the current procedures for the provision of interstate, intraLATA traffic do not constitute unreasonable discrimination. USTA urges the Commission to maintain the current procedures, or, at the very least, defer this issue to a separate proceeding.

Based on the foregoing, USTA recommends that the Commission proceed in its efforts to facilitate the establishment of a new administrator for the NANP consistent with USTA's comments and replies.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION

BY Xunda

Mary McDermott Vice President & General Counsel

Linda Kent Associate General Counsel

1401 H Street, NW - Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20006-2105 (202) 326-7248

June 30, 1994

¹³BellSouth at 14-15.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Robyn L.J. Davis, do certify that on June 30, 1994 copies of the Reply Comments of the United States Telephone Association were either hand-delivered, or deposited in the U.S. Mail, first-class, postage prepaid to the persons on the attached service list.

Michael S. Slomin Bellcore 290 W. Mt. Pleasant Avenue Room LCC-2B336 Livingston, NJ 07039 Angela Burnett Information Industry Association 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW Suite 800 Washington, DC 20001 Loretta J. Garcia Donald J. Elardo MCI 1801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006

Andrew D. Lipman Russell M. Blau Swidler & Berlin, Chartered 3000 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20007 Mark R. Hamilton Marsha Olch McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc. 5400 Carillon Point Kirkland, WA 98033 David Cosson Steven E. Watkins National Telephone Cooperative Assn. 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037

Albert H. Kramer Robert F. Aldrich Keck, Mahin & Cate 1201 New York Avenue, NW Penthouse Suite Washington, DC 20005 Judith St. Ledger-Roty Lynn E. Shapiro Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 Paul Rodgers
Charles D. Gray
James Bradford Ramsay
NARUC
1102 ICC Building
Post Office Box 684
Washington, DC 20044

Daniel L. Brenner
David L. Nicoll
National Cable Television Assn.
1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

William J. Cowan
New York State Department of
Public Service
Three Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223

H.R. Burrows Bell Canada F4, 160 Elgin Street Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1G 2J4

David C. Henny Whidbey Telephone Co. 2747 E. State Highway 525 Langley, WA 98260 A.A. Kurtze Centel Corporation 8725 Higgins Road Chicago, IL 60631 Theodore D. Frank Vonya B. McCann Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036

Werner K. Hartenberger J.G. Harrington Laura H. Phillips Dow, Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20037 Daniel L. Bart 1850 M Street, NW Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20036 Mary McDermott Campbell L. Ayling NYNEX 120 Bloomingdale Road White Plains, NY 10605

James D. Ellis William J. Free Mark P. Royer Southwestern Bell One Bell Center Room 3524 St. Louis, MO 63101 Jeffrey S. Bork U S West, Inc. 1020 19th Street, NW Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036 Mark H. Goldberg Unitel Communications Inc. 200 Wellington Street West Toronto, Ontario M5V 3C7 CANADA Alex J. Harris Teleport Communications Group One Teleport Drive Staten Island, NY 10311 R. Michael Senkowski Jeffrey S. Linder Wiley, Rein & Fielding 1776 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 D. Kelly Daniels Telco Planning, Inc. 808 the Pittock Block 921 S.W. Washington Portland, OR 97205

Jay C. Keithley Leon Kestenbaum Phyllis Whitten Sprint Corporation 1850 M Street, NW Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20036 W. Richard Morris Sprint Corporation P.O. Box 11315 Kansas City, MO 64112 Linda D. Hershman
Southern New England
Telecommunications Corporation
227 Church Street
New Haven, CT 06510

Celia Nogales Pacific Telesis 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Fourth Floor Washington, DC 20004 John M. Goodman Charles H. Kennedy James R. Young Bell Atlantic 1710 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 Michael J. Shortley, III Rochester Telephone 180 South Clinton Avenue Rochester, NY 14646

William B. Barfield Thompson T. Rawls BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. 4300 Southern Bell Center 675 West Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30375 Michael F. Altschul
Michele C. Farquhar
Cellular Telecommunications
Industry Assn.
Two Lafayette Centre
1133 21st Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

Robert E. Sigmon Cincinnati Bell 201 E. Fourth Street 102-320 P.O. Box 2301 Cincinnati, OH 45201

Darrell S. Townsley
Illinois Commerce Commission
160 North LaSalle Street
Suite C-800
Chicago, IL 60601

James L. Casey Air Transport Association of America 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004 John L. Bartlett Robert J. Butler Wiley, Rein & Fielding 1776 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006

Dr. Lee L. Selwyn Economics and Technology, Inc. One Washington Mall Boston, MA 02108 James S. Blaszak Gardner, Carton & Douglas 1301 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005 Roy L. Morris Allnet Communication Services, Inc. 1990 M Street, NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036

J. Barclay Jones American Personal Communications 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036 Jonathan D. Blake Ellen K. Snyder Covington & Burling 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW P.O. Box 7566 Washington, DC 20044 Albert H. Kramer Robert F. Aldrich Keck, Mahin & Cate 1201 New York Avenue, NW Penthouse Suite Washington, DC 20005 Floyd S. Keene
Mark R. Ortlieb
Larry A. Peck
Ameritech Operating Cos.
2000 W. Ameritech Center Drive
Room 4H84
Hoffman Estates, IL 60196

Downtown Copy Center 1919 M Street, NW Room 246 Washington, DC 20554 Glenn S. Richards Fisher, Wayland, Cooper and Leader 1255 23rd Street, NW Suite 800 Washington, DC 20037 Francine J. Berry R. Steven Davis Albert M. Lewis AT&T 295 North Maple Avenue Room 3244J1 Basking Ridge, NJ 07920